





## DAILY RECORD-UNION

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889

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Sheet on Saturdays, and  
THE SUNDAY UNION,  
Published every Sunday morning, making a  
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For six months, \$3.00  
For three months, \$1.50  
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the paper can be had of the principal Periodical  
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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

## THE WEEKLY UNION

A cheap and most desirable Home, News  
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific  
Coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every sub-  
scriber of the WEEKLY UNION.  
Terms for both one year, \$2.00  
The WEEKLY UNION alone per year, \$1.00  
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All these publications are sent either by Mail  
or Express to agents or single subscribers, with  
charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.  
The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific  
Coast.Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as  
second-class matter.The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and  
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the  
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive  
the full Associated Press dispatches from all  
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,  
they have no competitors either in influence or  
home and general circulation throughout the  
State.Weather Forecasts for To-Day.  
California—Fair, southerly winds; nearly  
stationary temperature in the southern portion  
and along the coast; slightly warmer elsewhere.  
Oregon and Washington—Fair, northwesterly  
winds; nearly stationary temperature in eastern  
portion; slightly warmer in the west.

The San Francisco *Alto* says that it was  
not, in its belief, the intention of the  
donors of money for the relief of the  
Johnstown sufferers that any of it should  
be used for the rebuilding of the town, but  
that it was given solely to provide the  
needy with temporary relief in the form  
of food, shelter and clothing. We hold to  
a contrary view. We believe it was given  
to be used in any manner that the good  
judgment of the administrators of the  
fund should dictate. We can see no dis-  
tinction whatever between providing a  
sufferer with permanent shelter and giving  
him or her money which they are at  
liberty to invest in a stable construction  
in which to live. If the greatest need of  
the sufferer is for means to rear a cottage  
roof under which to gather his family,  
then it is the proper thing to aid him in  
building his home and to that extent con-  
tribute to rebuilding the town. Of what  
use is food and of what value is temporary  
shelter if, when both are exhausted, one is  
still by reason of the wrecking of his  
home, without shelter for his household or  
means to keep them from starvation? How  
better, indeed, can the money the peo-  
ple have poured out for the Johnstown  
sufferers be expended than in erecting  
houses for the homeless and those who  
cannot, for years perhaps, command the  
means with which to restore their hearths?

Charity should not measure the cloth it  
gives or determine the limit of its gift  
so long as there is no abuse of it. To  
say that the erection of 200 or 300  
modest cottages in Johnstown for the  
widows, the aged, the infirm and those un-  
likely to rally speedily from the shock of  
the great disaster is a misuse of the charity  
fund, appears to us to be little short of  
absurd.

The statements of Muldoon, the wrest-  
ler, who trained Sullivan for the late  
prize-fight, concerning the character of the  
slogger, are anything but calculated to in-  
jure respect for that fellow. According  
to Muldoon, who appears to be a man of  
pretty good sense and of a good deal of  
human sympathy, Sullivan is scarcely  
more than one short remove from a mere  
beast. He is without sensibility, proof  
against the emotions, and as the wrestler  
puts it, "without brain." He has not  
even regard for his parents, is impervious  
to appeals for mercy and insensitive to any  
kindly feeling. Gratitude is an unknown  
quantity in his composition, and his high-  
est gratification is in ministering to his  
animal passions, which "he stimulates and  
abuses by the grossest excesses. He sums  
up Sullivan as a "thorough-poor loafer,"  
a gross and sensual fellow, without ordi-  
nary sensibility, a mere animal in strength  
and a beast in his impulses. This is a  
fearful character to give a man, to be sure,  
but it quite accords with the estimate of  
the slogger made by most people who  
know him intimately. It must be a pleas-  
ant reflection for those who have gone  
wild over the muscular achievements of  
this shameless fellow, that their enthu-  
siasm has been expended upon one of the  
most degraded and unfeeling of human  
beings, and whose only claim for admi-  
ration is his ability to strike a heavy blow,  
a virtue equally possessed by the hind  
legs of many a better animal.

An article published in another column,  
from the New York *Times*, throws some  
light upon the delay in the acceptance of  
the Charleston, built at the Union Iron  
Works in San Francisco. It is true that  
the facts stated are not specially fresh;  
that we all knew that the machinery of  
the Charleston proved unequal to the de-  
mand for speed and power. But the  
*Times* asserts that the fault is charge-  
able to the partisan blunder of the late  
Secretary of the Navy, who was warned in  
time that the machine plans of the  
Charleston, modeled after the Japanese  
warship after which the American vessel  
is largely patterned, were faulty and would  
not produce the results looked for by the  
Secretary. It is because of this fact that  
extension of time has been given the con-  
tractors by the present Secretary, who  
he might have made a telling point  
against the former Administration by  
refusing the grant of time, and that he  
officially exposing the cause of the defective  
work of the ship. But he preferred to se-  
cure a good vessel and encourage cruiser-  
building on the Pacific, where it may some  
day be of the first importance to the  
Government, than to make a political point.  
The *Times* states the question very clearly  
and is emphatic in its approval of the  
liberal policy of the present Administration  
in this matter.

SAN FRANCISCO is certainly improving.  
On Monday one of the Courts of that city  
witnessed the conviction of a man of mur-  
der in the first degree who killed his wife  
two weeks ago. This is a remarkable re-  
cord of quick dispatch in a city where it  
usually takes a couple of years to bring a  
criminal to trial, and even then he is  
rarely punished until most of the witnesses  
against him are dead.

## IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Sensation Created by the Abandonment  
of the Celebrated Case.PARNELL AND THE LONDON TIMES.  
A Lightning Bolt Prostrates a King  
—Boulanger Charged With  
Dishonesty.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

## PARNELL'S CASE.

He Will No Longer be Represented Be-  
fore the Committee by Counsel.  
LONDON, July 16th.—Upon the opening  
of the Parnell Commission this morning  
Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Parnell,  
stated that after a full consideration of the  
situation, Parnell had instructed him to  
no longer represent him before the Com-  
mission. This was virtually a notification  
that Parnell had declined to make any fur-  
ther presentation of his case before the  
Commission, and that he had accepted the  
jurisdiction of the Court.

Justice Hannen said: "Parnell will, of  
course, remain subject to the jurisdiction of  
the Court." The counsel for the other members  
of Parliament against whom charges were  
made by the *Times* were then also drawn  
from the case. Parnell made personal ap-  
plication to the Court, asking that if there  
was any design to further the examination  
that it be proceeded with without delay.  
Justice Hannen promised to call him  
Thursday.

After the counsel for Parnell and the  
other members of Parliament had retired,  
Justice Hannen said the scope of the in-  
quiry would not be altered. The taking of  
testimony was then resumed.  
James O'Kelly, a member of Parliament,  
declared he had no statement to make.  
On cross-examination he admitted that he  
was a member of the Irish Republican  
brotherhood from 1896 to 1897. In 1897  
an attempt to arrest him was made when  
he was leaving Ireland under the name of  
John Smith. Letters were found in his  
baggage from an agent who was shipping  
arms to Ireland.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the *Times*,  
proceeded to cross-examine O'Kelly. He  
was made to the shipment of arms and the  
donors of money for the relief of the  
Johnstown sufferers that any of it should  
be used for the rebuilding of the town, but  
that it was given solely to provide the  
needy with temporary relief in the form  
of food, shelter and clothing. We hold to  
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houses for the homeless and those who  
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means with which to restore their hearths?

Continuing, the witness said the Fenian  
Committee was held in Paris for the  
sake of security. Mr. Davitt had been ar-  
rested and they did not know whose turn  
would be next. It was therefore thought  
better to meet out of Ireland.

MEXICAN SMUGGLERS.  
A Waterspot Sweeps Away all the  
Houses in Chilapa.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16th.—There has  
been a desperate battle at Puerto del Agua,  
State of Nuevo Leon, between the Custom  
guards and a large armed band of smug-  
glers. The latter were surprised by Custom  
officials, but driven to make a murderous  
onset. Seven were killed before the band  
was dispersed. A number escaped to the  
mountains. The Customs guard lost  
two killed and a dozen wounded.

A waterspot descended upon the town  
of Chilapa and literally washed it away.  
The only building standing is the church.  
There was great loss of life. Details of the  
calamity are lacking.

MONEY IN SUGAR.  
A Beet Sugar Syndicate to be Formed  
with an Immense Capital.

LONDON, July 16th.—A conference of dele-  
gates from the countries engaged in the  
production of beet sugar was held in Brus-  
sels yesterday. The conference founded  
a syndicate, which will establish in the  
branches and agencies in all the principal  
cities of the world. The capital will be  
\$2,000,000. The syndicate will control the  
beet sugar business, and will sell sugar on  
commission and make loans to manufacturers.  
There was great interest in the meeting  
among the members. The bank will also fur-  
nish members with news concerning sugar  
markets.

HIGHLY PLEASED.  
The Pope Sends a Letter of Thanks to  
the Citizens of Quebec.

MONTREAL, July 16th.—Pope Leo XIII  
has sent an autograph letter to the authori-  
ties of the Lovel University, thanking them  
for the resolution adopted in Quebec for the resolu-  
tion adopted on April 28th last in favor of the re-  
peal of the temporal powers of the Pope.  
His Holiness commending the resolution  
not only upon their prudence but upon the  
sagacity of their action, and says it is evi-  
dent that they well understood how impor-  
tance is enjoyed by the enemies of the  
Church, the source of improprieties in hu-  
man society and trouble to the State.

Boulanger Charged With Dishonesty.  
Paris, July 16th.—The *Tenys* says either  
the accused, or the present Secretary, who  
he might have made a telling point  
against the former Administration by  
refusing the grant of time, and that he  
officially exposing the cause of the defective  
work of the ship. But he preferred to se-  
cure a good vessel and encourage cruiser-  
building on the Pacific, where it may some  
day be of the first importance to the  
Government, than to make a political point.  
The *Times* states the question very clearly  
and is emphatic in its approval of the  
liberal policy of the present Administration  
in this matter.

Lord Salisbury Talks.  
LONDON, July 16th.—Lord Salisbury in a  
speech at Mile-End to-night told his hear-  
ers that the present Secretary, who he  
might have made a telling point  
against the former Administration by  
refusing the grant of time, and that he  
officially exposing the cause of the defective  
work of the ship. But he preferred to se-  
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and is emphatic in its approval of the  
liberal policy of the present Administration  
in this matter.

## MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is a Universal Language Taught in  
All Countries.There is at present some talk of an effort  
to introduce the teaching of music in the  
public schools. In this connection the  
following communication, written by one  
who thoroughly understands the subject,  
will be of interest:

ESS. BROWN DISCUSS: I shall not discuss  
the educational value of music to the indi-  
vidual or to society. The field has already  
been traversed by men who have studied  
the subject so thoroughly that it is no  
longer an open question. Its uplifting  
power has long been acknowledged as one  
of the most potent influences for good which  
can be brought to bear on mankind. It is  
so interwoven in the social fabric, it occu-  
pies so large a place in every scheme of  
ethics and religion, that any attempt to  
deny or belittle its importance would be  
looked upon as a piece of gross ignorance.

The same principles which underlie all  
teaching must be applied to this study,  
and, when the fundamentals on which the  
art is based are made clear to the teacher,  
it will be found no more difficult than other  
branches. If music is to take its place by  
the side of other studies in the public  
schools it must be taught mainly by the  
regular teachers. A musical director, or  
superior, except in a very few cases, can do  
but little with the pupils directly. His  
function is to train and instruct the teach-  
ers, and to see that they are properly  
equipped to handle their classes. He holds  
relatively the same relation to music as the  
superintendent does to the other studies.  
This being the case, the question whether  
instructors with no musical gifts or  
training that are possessed by the average  
class teacher can successfully do the work,  
becomes all-important. A practical knowl-  
edge of educational science is essential in  
teaching music in schools. We have pro-  
gressed far enough in the study  
of educational principles and their  
application to teaching to believe that there  
is but one true educational method of  
teaching any subject, and that this true  
educational method is applied education.  
While every teacher should have his own  
manner, ways and means of teaching any  
subject, he must be a good or poor teacher  
to the extent that his manner, ways and  
means are made to conform to the natural  
laws which underlie the growth and  
development of the mind. The person who  
knows nothing of the mental laws and  
their application in teaching a subject  
cannot be considered in any sense a teacher  
of that subject, however learned he may be  
in it.

Little children in our primary schools  
can be taught tones and semi-tones, major  
and minor thirds, perfect and augmented  
fourths, perfect and diminished fifths, etc.,  
as mental objects, just as readily as they  
can be taught simple numbers and their  
combinations. But no person, however  
proficient he may be as a musician, can ob-  
tain these results without a knowledge of  
educational science and its practical ap-  
plication in teaching music in schools.

Music is a "universal language." No  
other language is so generally recognized  
and understood by all peoples. It is the  
simplicity of the elements upon which the  
language of music is based that educational  
science, and the study of music, and suc-  
cessfully applied in teaching it than in teach-  
ing any other language.

The major scale is the series of sounds  
upon which the whole superstructure of  
music is constructed. It contains every-  
thing that is in music, and furnishes the  
basis for all musical knowledge. It is the  
key, through the use of which the great and  
intricate problem of intervals can be very  
easily solved. Modern music, as we know  
it, is but a series of intervals, and the in-  
struction in the public schools as a founda-  
tion for all subsequent training in all de-  
partments of music, can hardly be over-  
estimated. But to be of any practical  
value the instruction must be of the right  
kind. The child must be put in the same  
relation to the subject of music as the  
adult, and the study of music can be  
quite as successful as any other branch,  
if the teachers generally believe in it.

SUPERIOR COURT.  
Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.  
Tuesday, July 15, 1889.  
El Mayo vs. J. O. Kane—Continued.

THE CHARLESTON.  
[New York Tribune, July 16th.]  
Mr. Scott, the surprising manager of the  
Union Iron Works, has blurted out the  
truth about the English-American war-  
ship. He frankly acknowledges the failure of  
the Charleston, and holds the late Secretary  
of the Navy responsible for the costly changes  
made in the ship, which, when built, was  
the model of the Charleston, had only  
succeeded in making the requisite horse-  
power and speed after a series of costly  
alterations, but Mr. Whitney re-  
sponsible for the failure of the ship.  
The English-American war-ship, the  
Charleston, was built at the Union Iron  
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## MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is a Universal Language Taught in  
All Countries.There is at present some talk of an effort  
to introduce the teaching of music in the  
public schools. In this connection the  
following communication, written by one  
who thoroughly understands the subject,  
will be of interest:

ESS. BROWN DISCUSS: I shall not discuss  
the educational value of music to the indi-  
vidual or to society. The field has already  
been traversed by men who have studied  
the subject so thoroughly that it is no  
longer an open question. Its uplifting  
power has long been acknowledged as one  
of the most potent influences for good which  
can be brought to bear on mankind. It is  
so interwoven in the social fabric, it occu-  
pies so large a place in every scheme of  
ethics and religion, that any attempt to  
deny or belittle its importance would be  
looked upon as a piece of gross ignorance.

The same principles which underlie all  
teaching must be applied to this study,  
and, when the fundamentals on which the  
art is based are made clear to the teacher,  
it will be found no more difficult than other  
branches. If music is to take its place by  
the side of other studies in the public  
schools it must be taught mainly by the  
regular teachers. A musical director, or  
superior, except in a very few cases, can do  
but little with the pupils directly. His  
function is to train and instruct the teach-  
ers, and to see that they are properly  
equipped to handle their classes. He holds  
relatively the same relation to music as the  
superintendent does to the other studies.  
This being the case, the question whether  
instructors with no musical gifts or  
training that are possessed by the average  
class teacher can successfully do the work,  
becomes all-important. A practical knowl-  
edge of educational science is essential in  
teaching music in schools. We have pro-  
gressed far enough in the study  
of educational principles and their  
application to teaching to believe that there  
is but one true educational method of  
teaching any subject, and that this true  
educational method is applied education.  
While every teacher should have his own  
manner, ways and means of teaching any  
subject, he must be a good or poor teacher  
to the extent that his manner, ways and  
means are made to conform to the natural  
laws which underlie the growth and  
development of the mind. The person who  
knows nothing of the mental laws and  
their application in teaching a subject  
cannot be considered in any sense a teacher  
of that subject, however learned he may be  
in it.

Little children in our primary schools  
can be taught tones and semi-tones, major  
and minor thirds, perfect and augmented  
fourths, perfect and diminished fifths, etc.,  
as mental objects, just as readily as they  
can be taught simple numbers and their  
combinations. But no person, however  
proficient he may be as a musician, can ob-  
tain these results without a knowledge of  
educational science and its practical ap-  
plication in teaching music in schools.

Music is a "universal language." No  
other language is so generally recognized  
and understood by all peoples. It is the  
simplicity of the elements upon which the  
language of music is based that educational  
science, and the study of music, and suc-  
cessfully applied in teaching it than in teach-  
ing any other language.

The major scale is the series of sounds  
upon which the whole superstructure of  
music is constructed. It contains every-  
thing that is in music, and furnishes the  
basis for all musical knowledge. It is the  
key, through the use of which the great and  
intricate problem of intervals can be very  
easily solved. Modern music, as we know  
it, is but a series of intervals, and the in-  
struction in the public schools as a founda-  
tion for all subsequent training in all de-  
partments of music, can hardly be over-  
estimated. But to be of any practical  
value the instruction must be of the right  
kind. The child must be put in the same  
relation to the subject of music as the  
adult, and the study of music can be  
quite as successful as any other branch,  
if the teachers generally believe in it.

SUPERIOR COURT.  
Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.  
Tuesday, July 15, 1889.  
El Mayo vs. J. O. Kane—Continued.

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## ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Irrigation Question as Applied to Tulare County.

TROOPS MARCHING TO MONTEREY.

Another Blaze at Red Bluff—Clubbbed Almost to Death—Washington Convention.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Death in the Los Angeles Prison—Indignant Workmen—Etc.

LOS ANGELES, July 16th.—Joe Lindheimer died yesterday at the City Prison. The deceased had been in a precarious condition for several years. His premature death is the result of a misadventure. The parents of the deceased live in San Francisco, and gave their son every chance in the world. Joe got into numerous scrapes, and his people continually call him off. For a dozen years before his death he suffered from a terrible ailment.

GIVEN THE RAZZLE DAZZLE.

There was indignation workingmen in town yesterday. A delegation of six called at the public station and invoked the aid of Chief Barnes. The men claimed they had been hired by Joseph Hoadley, who had the contract for building the tunnel. The men claimed that Hoadley had given them the "razzle dazzle" for their last week's work, and so the dupes asked, he had that very day. The men were taken to the station, where they were held for a Justice Court, to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Hoadley, who left at once for San Francisco.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Robert Bell, a young colored man, was found dead yesterday morning near the German House in Santa Monica. He had committed suicide or died from natural causes will be determined at the inquest to be held by Coroner Morrell. The deceased on Monday afternoon went to the drug store of Mohan & Co. and wanted to purchase some medicine. John Mohan, suspecting that Bell desired the drug to commit suicide, refused to sell him any.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

This morning a dispatch was received from Washington stating that the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, after making the tour of the northern portion of the State.

TALE OF THE CITY PROPERTY.

The City Council, sitting as a Board of Equalization, has passed up the assessment on property in this city. The total property on which taxes are levied is valued at \$4,843,082. The value of land is placed at \$1,305,082; the value of improvements, \$3,538,000; personal property, \$3,903,461; amount of money, \$231,387; value of franchises, \$131,000; value of improvements on real estate assessed to date, \$88,855; deduction on account of mortgages, \$4,634,895. Total value of all property after deductions, \$40,255,083. It is expected that the revenues for the city derived from taxes will be \$448,445 for the coming year.

## BREEZES FROM THE BAY.

A Fatal Plunge Into a Bath—Cognell College Accepted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16th.—The Classification Committee of the University of California has decided to accept the Cogswell College as part of the school department. The Classification Committee of the University of California has decided to accept the Cogswell College as part of the school department. The Classification Committee of the University of California has decided to accept the Cogswell College as part of the school department.

A FATAL PLUNGE.

James McGinley, a sea-faring man, went to the Crystal Baths this afternoon and took a dive from the diving board. His head struck the cement lining and he fractured the base of his skull, producing instant death.

D. W. Bruce has been arrested on two charges of having embezzled money collected on account of Dinkelspiel & Co., cigar dealers.

DIED OF HEART DISEASE.

William Whitaker, bookkeeper for Harrison & Boyce, formerly head bookkeeper for the Spring Valley Water Company, died last night in Oakland. He was 45 years of age, a native of England, and leaves a wife and two sons.

M. M. ESTER.

M. M. Ester was seen this evening and questioned in relation to the case of John Blaine. He intends to take an important part in the American International Congress next October. He was in San Francisco, and the Commissioners, he could not say anything, for fear of placing himself in a delicate position.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

All the cases of the musicians before the Court-martial were submitted to-night and taken under consideration until Friday.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A Kentucky Member Arises to a Question of Privilege.

OLYMPIA, July 16th.—A few days ago J. Z. Moore, of Spokane Falls, ordered fifteen cases of the best whisky to be shipped to him from Kentucky, in order that he might keep open house in his old-fashioned style.

A reporter saw the whisky delivered and wrote a sensational article for a Seattle paper, thinking that Moore was lobbying in the interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Moore to day rose to a question of privilege, had the article read and denied he was connected with the Convention in any manner.

He explained the details of his Kentucky career and instanced the importation of liquor as only in keeping with the old time principles of hospitality for which Kentuckians are noted.

Great applause greeted the explanation, and at the conclusion of the Convention the delegates resorted to Moore's house and sampled his goods with a hearty relish.

The Judiciary Committee made its report, recommending the establishment of a Supreme Court of three Justices, which constitute a Court, and divides the State into twelve District Courts. No Judge can leave the State for any purpose without special permission of the Governor.

No fees are allowed any judicial officers, except the Sheriffs or Justices in towns of less than 5000 inhabitants.

Among the propositions introduced was one asking for the establishment of an agricultural college, and one asking for the establishment of State rooms, and several favoring the Australian election law.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

The Steward of the Steamer New York Caught in the Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16th.—Charles Amoy, second steward of the steamer New York, which arrived last night from Panama, approached Customs Inspector O'Leary at an early hour this morning on the dock, and asked him to pass his trunk, which he said belonged to a steamer passenger. O'Leary granted him the necessary permission, but when it was placed on the dock its nature was developed. The trunk, which he said belonged to a steamer passenger, was found to contain a large quantity of opium.

Amoy was immediately placed under arrest, and turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal, to await a hearing before the United States Court Commissioner, on a charge of smuggling. Shortly afterward the Customs officers found a similar trunk on board the steamer, which contained forty-eight tins of opium.

SHIPPING GRAVES.

A Committee of the Viticultural Association met this afternoon in Flatt's Hall.

The business assigned to the committee was to investigate the condition of the home market, methods of preparing and shipping grapes and wines, and to find out how the home market can be relieved of its surplus.

The committee in its last meeting reported in favor of sending forty or fifty tons of

dried grapes to France, to compete with the Italian and Spanish product.

Large quantities of the dried fruit are used for making wine, and the committee believed that the French market could furnish a cleaner or in any way better stock of the dried fruit to the French market than could be found in California. The members of the above committee are: W. P. Bartlett, Livermore; W. S. Martineau, Sacramento; N. W. Wood, Woodland; W. H. Rogers, Fresno; E. B. Smith, Martinez.

FIRE AT RED BLUFF.

The Luna Stable Burned—Another Close Call for the Town.

RED BLUFF, July 16th.—Another fire occurred at 9:30 last night. The Luna stable and sheds were burned, also six valuable horses. The building was among the oldest in the town, and it is a pity that it should have been destroyed.

The fire crossed the alley to the rear of Stoll's saddle shop, which was destroyed. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance. J. S. Cone owned the building and E. C. Fortier the stock. There were other small losses, which will reach \$500 if a fire engine and citizens worked well, and saved the Old Fellows' Temple and the brick block in which Stoll's building was situated. The fire originated in the lot of the barn, and may have been set fire by a drunken man who had been ejected from the premises by an employee.

SHASTA MINES.

A Syndicate Buying Up the Coleman Mining Property.

REDWOOD, July 16th.—The biggest deal in mines ever known in the northern part of the State is now taking place. A syndicate is purchasing the W. T. Coleman group of mines in Shasta and Trinity counties. The syndicate is composed of several parties, besides others applied for and the profits made, and still others applied for and no profits made.

The syndicate is to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Shasta county is full of mining capitalists looking for good investments. The wheat crop, as it comes more frequently.

AN IRRESPRIBIBLE BRUTE.

One of the Governor's Pardons Again.

LOS ANGELES, July 16th.—Frank Toal, a blacksmith, worth about \$40,000, was today convicted of assault on his wife. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Two years ago he committed a similar assault and was sent to the penitentiary, but was pardoned by Governor Waterman. The sentence for the last offense has not yet been passed.

Irrigation in Tulare.

TULARE, July 16th.—The Board of Supervisors of Tulare County, after a long session, passed a resolution to support the petition for the Tulare Irrigation District, and ordered an election August 24th. All who desired to withdraw from the district were to do so by the 15th inst. If not so, so, there will be little opposition. Though not done considerably, there are yet about twenty additional acres in the district. Residents in this neighborhood are quite hopeful for the future, as even the small estate assessed to date, \$88,855, deduction on account of mortgages, \$4,634,895. Total value of all property after deductions, \$40,255,083.

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called on the big fellow and offered him the entire receipts of the place, with a guarantee that the amount would not be less than \$1,500. Sullivan refused the offer, just as brutally as he did the first.

LOW BOW TACTICS.

"This will give you an idea of his business ability. Sullivan was a man of the lowest sort of tastes. It was difficult to prevent him from gratifying his low desires. That he is giving full play to his low nature is clear, from the character of the neighborhood which he is frequenting in Chicago. As for him, why, he loves it. He is a stubborn brute, and it is a mighty hard thing to compel him to do anything that he doesn't want to.

"This talk about his being tempted to drink by Sullivan is bosh. He drinks in order to satisfy his craving for liquor, and not because he is a good fellow.

HE SHOULD HAVE GONE TO CANADA.

Mr. Muldoon was asked regarding his statement that Sullivan was in Canada. That was made in good faith," he replied, and if Sullivan had a chance of seeing or honoring he would be there now. When I left him, the address of a man near Detroit was given, and he understood that he would go directly there. I assured him that he would be well taken care of, and that he could remain in the neighborhood as long as he wished. He was as good as arrived there. I have been waiting here to get that telegram, and the first thing I heard is that he is acting the drunken leader again. It is a pity that Sullivan doesn't know anything about himself.

Mr. Muldoon was asked concerning the stake money—what share of it Sullivan would probably receive. He replied that he had no right to a penny of it, but that Sullivan was entitled to it. He was resolved to give him his share of it. Under the circumstances the money might just as well be given to the gutter as to Sullivan. If it was given to him he would probably spend it in drinking-saloons and less respectable resorts.

"His backers intended to act generally toward him, but they may change their minds. He is a man of low tastes, and he has no right to a penny of it, but that Sullivan was entitled to it. He was resolved to give him his share of it. Under the circumstances the money might just as well be given to the gutter as to Sullivan. If it was given to him he would probably spend it in drinking-saloons and less respectable resorts.

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